

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. - 12. (Cancelled)

13. (Withdrawn) A cell, which has a Golgi apparatus wherein fucose is decreased.

14. (Withdrawn) A cell, which exhibits decreased fucose transport ability or lacks such ability.

15. (Withdrawn) A cell, which exhibits decreased activity of incorporating fucose into a Golgi apparatus, or which lacks such activity.

16. (Withdrawn) The cell according to any one of claims 13 to 15, which is treated with a compound that binds to a fucose transporter or a compound that inhibits fucose transport activity.

17-18. (Cancelled).

19. **(Currently Amended)** An isolated Chinese hamster cell, wherein one or more exons of the genomic Chinese hamster fucose transporter gene having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 [[is]] are disrupted.

20-21. (Cancelled)

22. (Previously Presented) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 19, wherein the Chinese hamster cell is a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell.

23. **(Currently Amended)** The isolated CHO cell according to claim 22, wherein one or more of the genomic Chinese hamster fucose transporter gene [[is]] are disrupted by homologous recombination using a gene targeting vector against the sequence in the genomic Chinese hamster fucose transporter gene having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1.

24. (Withdrawn) A targeting vector, which targets a gene encoding a fucose transporter.
25. (Withdrawn) The targeting vector according to claim 24, wherein the fucose transporter is a Chinese hamster fucose transporter.
26. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a recombinant protein, wherein fucose existing in the Golgi apparatus of a host cell is decreased.
27. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a recombinant protein, wherein the incorporation of fucose into the Golgi apparatus in a host cell is inhibited.
28. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a recombinant protein, wherein the incorporation of fucose mediated by a fucose transporter in a host cell is inhibited.
29. (Withdrawn) A method for producing a recombinant protein, wherein fucose transporter functions of a host cell are inhibited.
30. (Withdrawn) The method for producing a recombinant protein according to any one of claims 26 to 29, wherein the fucose transporter functions are inhibited by artificially suppressing the expression of the fucose transporter in a host cell.
31. (Withdrawn) The method for producing a protein according to claim 30, wherein the expression of the fucose transporter is suppressed using RNAi.
32. (Withdrawn) The method for producing a recombinant protein according to any one of claims 26 to 30, wherein the fucose transporter functions are inhibited by deleting a gene encoding the fucose transporter in a host cell.
33. (Withdrawn) The production method according to any one of claims 26 to 32, wherein the protein is an antibody.

34. (Withdrawn) The production method according to any one of claims 26 to 33, wherein a protein not having fucose added thereto is produced.

35. (Withdrawn) The production method according to any one of claims 26 to 34, wherein the host cell is a CHO cell.

36. (Withdrawn) A method for inhibiting the addition of fucose to a protein, wherein fucose existing in the Golgi apparatus in a host cell is decreased when a recombinant protein is produced using the host cell.

37. (Withdrawn) A method for inhibiting the addition of fucose to a protein, wherein fucose transporter functions in a host cell are inhibited when a recombinant protein is produced using the host cell.

38. (Withdrawn) The method for inhibiting the addition of fucose to a protein according to claim 36 or 37, wherein the expression of a fucose transporter is artificially suppressed when a recombinant protein is produced using a host cell.

39. (Withdrawn) The method for inhibiting the addition of fucose to a protein according to claim 38, wherein the expression of a fucose transporter is suppressed using RNAi.

40. (Withdrawn) The method for inhibiting the addition of fucose to a protein according to any one of claims 36 to 38, wherein a gene encoding a fucose transporter is deleted when a recombinant protein is produced using a host cell.

41. (Withdrawn) A method for inhibiting the addition of fucose to a protein, wherein the incorporation of fucose mediated by a fucose transporter is inhibited when a recombinant protein is produced using a host cell.

42. (Withdrawn) The method for inhibiting the addition of fucose to a protein according to any one of claims 36 to 41, wherein the protein is an antibody.

43. (Withdrawn) The method for inhibiting the addition of fucose to a protein according to any one of claims 36 to 42, wherein the host cell is a CHO cell.

44. (Withdrawn) A method for increasing the cytotoxic activity of an antibody, wherein an antibody is produced with a cell in which fucose existing in the Golgi apparatus is decreased.

45. (Withdrawn) A method for increasing the cytotoxic activity of an antibody, wherein an antibody is produced with a host cell having inhibited fucose transporter functions.

46. (Withdrawn) A method for increasing the cytotoxic activity of an antibody, wherein an antibody is produced with a cell in which the expression of a fucose transporter is artificially suppressed.

47. (Withdrawn) A method for increasing the cytotoxic activity of an antibody, wherein an antibody is produced with a cell that lacks a gene encoding a fucose transporter.

48. (Withdrawn) A method for increasing the cytotoxic activity of an antibody, wherein an antibody is produced by inhibiting the incorporation of fucose into the Golgi apparatus.

49. (Withdrawn) The method for increasing the cytotoxic activity of an antibody according to any one of claims 44 to 48, wherein the host cell is a CHO cell.

50. (New) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 19 or 22, wherein exon 1 is disrupted.

51. (New) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 23, wherein exon 1 is disrupted.

52. (New) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 23, wherein the Chinese hamster fucose transporter gene is disrupted by a positive selection marker.

53. (New) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 52, wherein the positive selection marker is a drug resistance gene.

54. (New) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 52, wherein the positive selection marker is a hygromycin resistance gene or a neomycin resistance gene.

55. (New) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 52, wherein the positive selection marker disrupts an exon.

56. (New) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 23, wherein the gene targeting vector comprises,

a positive selection marker,

a first nucleotide sequence homologous to at least part of SEQ ID NO:1 that is located 5' of the positive selection marker,

a second nucleotide sequence homologous to at least part of SEQ ID NO:1 that is located 3' of the positive selection marker,

a first restriction enzyme site for linearizing the vector located outside the positive selection marker, the first nucleotide sequence and the second nucleotide sequence, and

a second restriction enzyme site for detecting homologous recombination.

57. (New) The isolated Chinese hamster cell according to claim 56, wherein at least one of the first nucleotide sequence and the second nucleotide sequence is homologous to at least a part of an intron.